

## Free Medical Service Until Cured



Dr. Mackey's office visited during the past week by many who are availing themselves of his liberal offer. A doctor without fees, is giving free services during the month of May only charging for the medicines used for the cure. Every patient who begins treatment with Dr. Mackey during the present month of May can do so with the understanding that he will suspend all professional charges for all services rendered and the only cost to a patient until a cure is effected will be a nominal sum to cover the actual cost of the medicine and treatment used. This runs from \$1 to \$3 a course. Many will be cured at as low a price as \$5.

Much comment has been excited by the temporary offer of Dr. Mackey, the specialist, to give free medical services during the present month of May. This is by no means a charity offer, but is put in force (for a limited time) for advertising purposes to show what he can do and enable all to test his skill and to prove to all chronic invalids that he can quickly and permanently cure all chronic diseases which he will accept for treatment. He well knows every cured patient will afterward send him others who will pay the regular fee. Take advantage of this offer at once; it is for the rich and poor alike. A trial will convince the most skeptical.

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Treatment details no one from their daily work. All medicines furnished by Dr. Mackey from his own private dispensary and prepared especially for each case; no injurious remedies used. No incurable cases taken but perfect and permanent cures guaranteed in all cases accepted. Over 20 years successful practice; age and experience important. References from many patients cured.

CONSULTATION AND ADVICE FREE. Office hours: 9 to 6 daily; Sunday, 9 to 12 a. m.

Dr. Mackey office Hammett block, Suite 1, 2, and 3, corner Mesa avenue and Texas street. Entrance 112 Mesa avenue, El Paso, Texas.

## When El Paso Was In New Mexico

Officially Recognized As Such Territory Back In 1853.  
Document To Prove It.

Yellowed with age, but otherwise well preserved, an innocent looking little document rests in a home in Ciudad Juarez, Mexico, opposite El Paso, that tells the tale of a time when the great state of Texas, a state that boasts of its power and size, was unable to administer its own laws throughout its breadth.

And this was eight years after Texas had been a state of the union and 17 years after it had become a republic. At that time—1853—west Texas was officially recognized by the United States government and the recognition was not disputed by Texas, as a part of New Mexico and for administrative purposes it was so considered.

Indians ruled over all that part of the state between El Paso and San Antonio and the seat of government of the Lone Star state was so far removed

from the western frontier that it was impossible for Texas to administer the laws or give protection. Therefore the town of Franklin then, El Paso now, segregated from the other settlements in the new state, was attached by the United States government to the territory of New Mexico and ruled by the officials then ruling the territory.

Only 57 Years Ago. Today, trails and connect El Paso with the eastern part of the state and Texas and there are a hundred towns along the line of either of these roads that are greater ten times than El Paso was at that time, with hundreds of other towns scattered across the territory now reached by these trans-state roads, and prosperous and peaceful homes and farms dotting all the country that was then too wild and worthless to guard and protect.

The document that tells of the state's inability to take care of its own is a consular exequatur from Washington, dated Sept. 24, 1853, and recognizing D. Guadalupe Miranda as Mexican vice consul at the town of Franklin, "New Mexico." It is signed by Franklin Pierce as president of the United States and U. S. Macey as secretary of state. It is a sheepskin parchment and, testifying to the excellence of the ink manufactured at that time, is perfectly legible.

The document is in possession of Alward W. Sapp, son-in-law of the former Mexican vice consul to Franklin. The old man resided, when he performed that office for his government, at 32 Learte street, Juarez, a house where later the famous Benito Juarez slept while living on the border and collecting his little army to drive back Maximilian and his foreign invaders. The house is still standing.

Mr. Sapp came to El Paso or Franklin, when it was little more than a ranch, in 1855, as a member of the first United States Mounted Infantry, recruited originally for the Mexican war and later merged into the Third United States Cavalry, still one of the crack regiments of the army.

Coming in as a soldier of Uncle Sam, he served out his enlistment and then became a soldier of fortune and has lived in the vicinity of El Paso since that time. Today he is 75 years of age, or will be on July 8, and he is still prospecting and living the outdoor life most of the time. While he calls Juarez his home, he resides below Juarez in Chihuahua at the village of Villa Ahumada, where Burns and Dalry, Americans, are largely interested in ranches and lands. Mr. Burns married his daughter, who died in El Paso a few years ago.

Tobacco a Life Saver. Mr. Sapp still lives with his son-in-law, but spends a great deal of his time in the mountains and only comes in to the village when he runs out of tobacco, for he can't do without his tobacco. He has used it 50 years of the 75 that he has been in the world, and says he fully believes it has had a great deal to do with prolonging his life. He has almost all of his teeth yet and his hearing is as good as a man of 40, while he walks almost straight and with an elastic step that a man of 30 might be proud of. "Tobacco once saved my life," he says, and then he tells about the time he was down in a well, when he found that he had forgotten his tobacco. He was drawn up to get it; while he was on top, the well caved in. But he really believes that tobacco is a good thing for any man, whether it will draw him out of a dangerous well for a chew or not. This and his outdoor life, he thinks, taken together, have enabled him to keep his health all the time he has been in the west—55 years.

Fought For Monroe Doctrine. "I was discharged from the army by expiration of my term of enlistment, up

on the Red river, in New Mexico, in 1860, and when the war broke out, I didn't go in to fight either for or against the negroes or to free them, but I enlisted in another army to uphold the Monroe doctrine," he says. Then he explains that he enlisted under the republican banner of Mexico, joining the army of president Benito Juarez himself, then camped opposite El Paso, and was in the Mexican service until Maximilian was taken prisoner and the foreign troops that were not captured, hastily withdrew. He was captured at Chihuahua, and that is about as far as he has been away from El Paso since he came here with the United States troops in '65.

Although born in the east, he has never had a desire to go back there, he says. He was born in a city, too, and lived in one until he grew to manhood, but says he prefers the free life in the open to the cramped life in a city. He was a native of Maryland and came into the world in Baltimore on July 8, 1835. His parents lived alternately in New Jersey, Delaware and Pennsylvania while he was a boy and a young man and the Sapps are still well known in that section of the country. Dodging to see the frontier and "kill Indians," the army attracted him as the best way of getting there, and he enlisted when a young man, before he had reached his majority, and came west and has been here ever since.

Has Lived Under 18 Presidents. Mr. Sapp was born when the eighth president of the United States was in office and has lived to see 18 men fill that office—and has been able to vote in 13 presidential elections. He was of age when Millard Fillmore was elected and was old enough to cast his first presidential vote at that time. Texas has always been his legal residence, although he has lived but little in El Paso. Arizona, New Mexico and Mexico have known him, for he has prospected and mined in all of them.

Explaining why El Paso, or Franklin then, came to be known as New Mexican territory, the aged soldier of fortune said: "It was impossible for Texas to reach El Paso to attempt to administer the laws. Only troops crossed the country between here and San Antonio in those days. El Paso was an important point on the border inasmuch as all the business between Santa Fe and Mexico was carried on over the border at El Paso. Santa Fe was the headquarters for all the troops west of the Mississippi river at that time and was virtually the center of government for the great unexplored region that lay in the path of advancing civilization headed for the Pacific. Customs law had to be enforced between the two countries and the United States had to have officials at the Port of Paso del Norte, so they were appointed and sent out to Franklin. These officials had to be under some authority with whom they could communicate, and it being impossible to place them under the control of Galveston, Texas, the only other customs port in Texas at that time, they were attached to the territory of New Mexico for administrative purposes.

New Mexico Courts Held Here. "The matter did not end there. The courts of New Mexico took jurisdiction here also and all the laws were administered from Santa Fe, hence, all communications from Washington that were intended for officials at El Paso in the fifties and earlier, were directed to Franklin, New Mexico, and the federal government knew not the state of Texas in the administration of the laws in western Texas. I suppose Texas had enough to take care of elsewhere, for I never heard of a protest at any usurpation of authority on the part of New Mexico. Anyhow, the western part of Texas was not considered worth anything then—there was too much

rich land to be had in the central and southern part of the state—and nobody cared in Texas who administered the jurisdiction west of San Antonio, just as long as Mexico didn't try it. I have seen officials from Santa Fe come to El Paso long after my first arrival here in '55 and take prisoners to the territory for trial or sentence. I do not remember that a New Mexico court ever sat in El Paso, but I do remember seeing prisoners taken away from here to Santa Fe and other points in that territory.

"There was no such territory as Arizona in those days—it was all New Mexico clear to the Colorado river and the border of California."

The Customs Service. For many years after the time of which Mr. Sapp speaks, the customs officials of New Mexico continued to exercise their jurisdiction over El Paso county. In those days the collectorship for this port was considered a New Mexico position, but of late years Texans have been appointed to the El Paso office and, instead of New Mexicans administering the laws in Texas, Texans have been administering in New Mexico, as the El Paso porters to the territory of New Mexico and only the county of El Paso in Texas. Congress officially established the jurisdiction of the New Mexico collector during the civil war. At that time the collector of customs resided at Lordsburg, N. M., and guarded the border of the territory only, but W. W. Mills says in his book that he had congress extend the jurisdiction officially to include El Paso county and the practice that prevailed in the forty and fifties without congressional sanction, was resumed with it. Gradually, by securing Texas appointments to the office of collector, the Texans have taken the position unto themselves—and are holding it—having just defeated the New Mexico politicians at a recent contest over the office.

El Paso Long Ago. Mr. Sapp came to El Paso in a regiment commanded by Col. Loring, who later went south and became a noted fighter for the confederates. His company commander at the time of arrival in El Paso, was Capt. Granger, later, during the civil war, a general and commander of the department of New Mexico, with headquarters at Santa Fe. "They led down where you now have seven story buildings when I first came to El Paso," says Mr. Sapp, "and they grew fine corn where the courthouse stands now. Nobody would have been safe from the Indians if he had gone out as far as the Country club or Washington Park, where the baseball games are now played."

## MISSIONARY UNION IS STUDYING AFRICA

Also Discusses Shipping in El Paso and Wants Half Holiday for Clerks.

There was a large gathering of women from the different churches at St. Clement's Episcopal church on Thursday afternoon in attendance on the Missionary Union meeting. The treasurer, Mrs. Flora McE. Jones, presided. Mrs. Bradford Hardie, the secretary, was also present.

After devotional exercises, in which Rev. B. C. Preston, of the Congregational church, and Rev. C. L. Overstreet, of the First Presbyterian, assisted, a solo was beautifully rendered by Miss Nellie Leighton.

The special topic for the afternoon was Africa, and Miss Porcher, leader, assisted by Mrs. S. F. King and Mrs. Hale. Standing before a large map of the country in a very interesting manner, Africa, though associated from the early dawn of civilization with traditions and mysteries, has remained until recently one of the least known, and both commercially and politically one of the least important of the great divisions of the world. The globe, under the conditions, the great desert of the country being impossible to cross until the introduction of the camels by the Arab. Consequently the knowledge of Africa was limited to the legends of the ancients.

Miss Porcher spoke of the great heat, the discovery of the snow capped mountain Kilima-njaro rising on the edge of the Indian ocean, and the difficulties which the missionaries have to overcome, but said that they had the pleasure of the unknown, and the joy of finding something new.

The great harvests, the gold and diamond fields, ivory, furbearing animals, forests, rubber, the competition of Africa with the southern states in the production of cotton, were dwelt upon and the speaker said Africa had the finest roads in the world, a tourist having remarked that he had traveled in that country thousands of miles in an auto, and he found nothing as good as some parts of Pennsylvania avenue in Washington.

Early Mission Work. Mrs. Robert Bruce Smith told of the early missionaries and explorers, of Geo. Sniets as first missionary to Cape Colony, and of the vision of John Krapf, of a chain of missions around the continent; of Robert M. Moffat's vision of 23 years ago, and of the man who was possessed of marvelous faith; of Livingston's 25 years of work under the Royal Geographical society; and of his vision of the center of Africa; of Stanley and his devoted staff, sent out by the New York Herald in search of Livingston, and of his later labors.

Mrs. R. T. Hanks, of Calvary Baptist church, spoke of the work of her missionaries. Mrs. Thunt spoke of the missionaries of the Christian church, one of whom was a negro, who had been specially educated in Alabama for the work. Mrs. McKenney and Mrs. Kerz told of the work of missionaries under the Presbyterian board; Mrs. Roe of the work of the Methodist; Mrs. Hodge of the Baptists; and Mrs. Hanks of the Westminster Presbyterian church work. Many of these missionaries are negroes, who are highly educated.

A Negro Bishop. Mrs. Henry Easter told an interesting talk of the work of the Episcopal church. This church has done a great work, having established 23 schools and 52 missions. These missions are under the control of a negro bishop, highly cultured and educated. Mrs. C. L. Overstreet, of the Presbyterian church, also gave interesting information. Mrs. Palmer and Mrs. Kenneth Brown told of some notable current events in the missionary world. Mrs. Brown told of a recent event concerning the prophecy that "Jerusalem shall be brought down to the Gentiles until the times of the Gentiles be fulfilled," and said that for many cen-

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